

इंटरनेट

मानक

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“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 7115 (1973): Apparatus, Tubal Patency [MHD 3: Obstetric and Gynaecological Instruments and Appliances]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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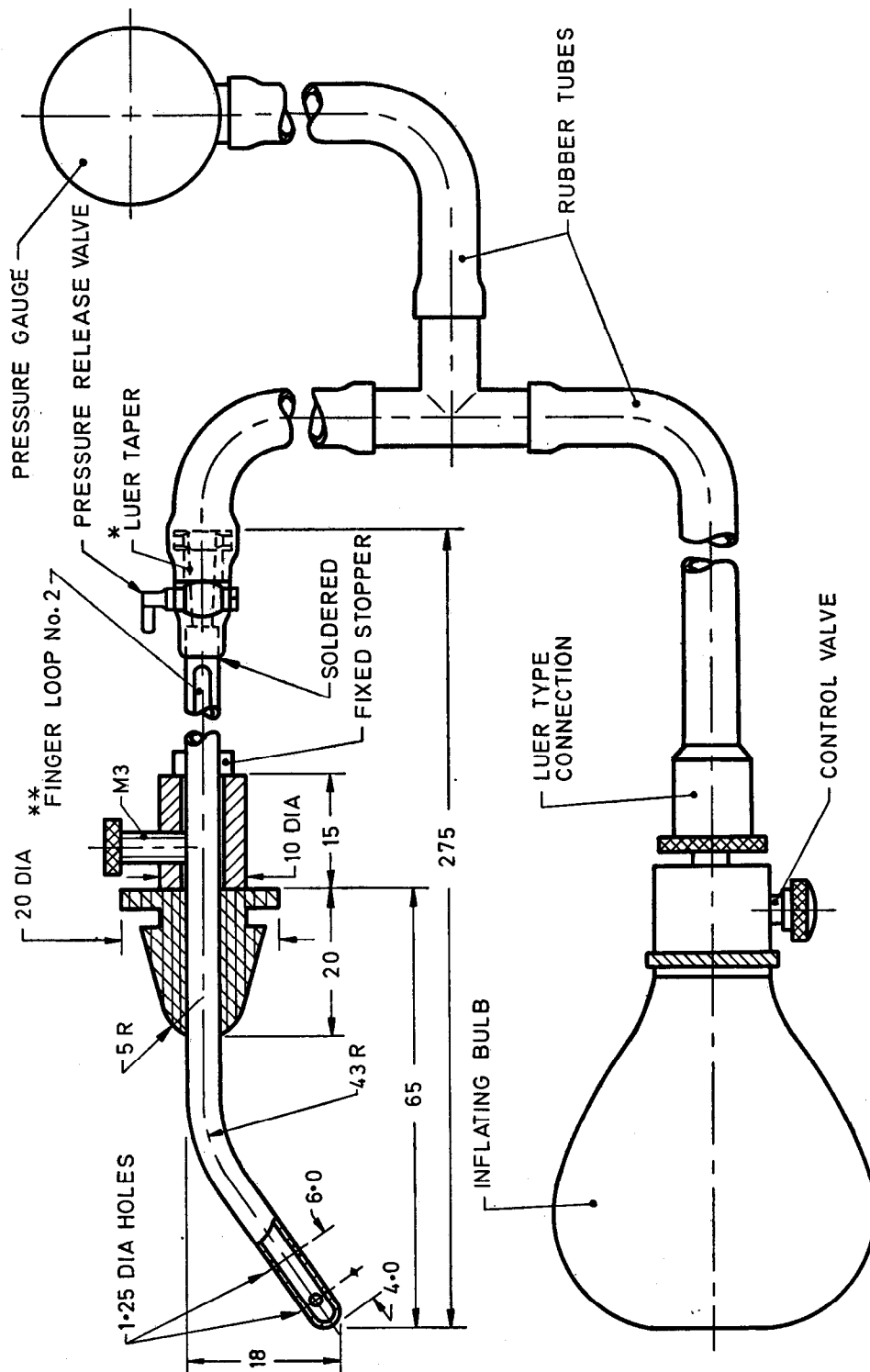
Indian Standard

(Reaffirmed 1997)

SPECIFICATION FOR APPARATUS, TUBAL PATENCY

1. Scope — Dimensional and other requirements for apparatus for testing tubal patency fitted with cannula having adjustable rubber stopper.

2. Shape and Dimensions — As shown in Fig. 1.



*See IS: 3234-1965 'Specification for conical fitting for hypodermic syringes, needles and other medical equipment, Luer type'.
**See IS: 3642-1966 'General requirements for surgical instruments'.

All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 1 APPARATUS, TUBAL PATENCY, FITTED WITH CANNULA HAVING ADJUSTABLE RUBBER STOPPER

Adopted 3 December 1973

© February 1974, ISI

Revised Price

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110001

3. Materials

3.1 Cannula — Seamless drawn tube having 0.50 mm wall thickness and 4.0 mm diameter made of stainless steel of Designation 04Cr19Ni9 or 07Cr19Ni9 of Schedule V of IS : 1570-1961 'Schedules for wrought steels for general engineering purposes' or brass tubing of 0.50 mm thickness conforming to IS : 407-1966 'Specification for brass tubes for general purposes (second revision)'.

3.2 Inflating Bulb and Rubber Tubing — Good quality natural rubber.

3.2.1 The inflating bulb with its inlet valve in position shall be capable of ageing in an air-oven for 168 hours at $70 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ without showing appreciable stiffening, softening, cracking or other change in condition. Rubber tubing shall have a minimum tensile strength of 105 kgf/cm² and 95 kgf/cm² before and after ageing as above and minimum elongation at break 400 and 300 percent respectively.

3.3 Rubber Stopper — Vulcanized compounded rubber.

3.4 Hub — Free cutting brass rod or bar conforming to IS : 319-1968 'Specification for free-cutting brass rods and sections (second revision)'.

3.5 Stilet — Hard-drawn brass wire or stainless steel wire.

4. Workmanship and Finish

4.1 The surfaces of the cannula shall be free from dents, burrs, scales and other defects.

4.2 Stiletto, supplied one for each cannula, shall be smooth, bright and free from kinks and shall slide smoothly into the cannula.

4.3 The perforations near the tip of working end shall be well formed.

4.4 The brazing or soldering shall be neat and sound.

4.5 The stainless steel cannula shall be passivated and polished bright. In case of brass, it shall be plated chromium over nickel conforming to Service Grade 2 of IS : 4827-1968 'Specification for electroplated coatings of nickel and chromium on copper and copper alloys'.

4.6 The rubber stopper shall be non-toxic and reasonably resistant to deterioration during the process of cleaning, disinfection and steam sterilization.

4.7 Tubing — Length of rubber tubing between T-joint and cannula shall be approximately 70 cm while that between T-joint and inflation bulb and T-joint and pressure gauge shall be approximately 45 cm each. The internal diameter of the tubes shall be not less than 3.5 mm and wall thickness not less than 2.0 mm.

4.8 Pressure Gauge — The pressure gauge shall be of the Bourdon tube type conforming to IS : 3624-1966 'Specification for Bourdon tube pressure and vacuum gauges'.

4.8.1 It shall be provided with a fixing clip at the back.

4.8.2 The scale marking shall be black on white background and the range shall be 0 to 300 mmHg.

4.9 The completely assembled apparatus shall be leak-proof.

5. Test

5.1 Corrosion Resistance (Applicable Only to Stainless Steel Cannula) — Scrub the sample with soap and warm water, rinse in hot water and then dip in 95 percent ethyl alcohol. Dry the sample. Immerse in copper sulphate solution at room temperature for 6 minutes and wash off with fresh water or with wet cotton wool. Make up the solution as follows:

Copper sulphate ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$)	4.0 g
Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) (sp gr 1.84)	10.0 g
Distilled water [see IS : 1070-1960 Specification for water, distilled quality (revised)]	90.0 ml

There shall be no red stains on the instrument, but dulling of the polished surface may be permitted.

6. Marking — Each apparatus shall be marked with the manufacturer's name, initials or recognized trade-mark.

6.1 ISI Certification Marking — Details available with the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi 110001.

7. Packing — The apparatus shall be wrapped in a soft tissue paper and packed in boxes as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 SEPTEMBER 1980

TO

IS : 7115-1973 SPECIFICATION FOR APPARATUS, TUBAL PATENCY

Alteration

(*Page 2, Clause 5.1*) — Substitute the following for the existing clause:

" 5.1 Corrosion Resistance Test (*Applicable Only to Stainless Steel Cannula*) — Test the cannula in accordance with IS : 7531-1975 ' Method for boiling and autoclaving test for corrosion resistance of stainless steel surgical instruments '. The cannula shall show no sign of corrosion after the test. "

(CPDC 25)